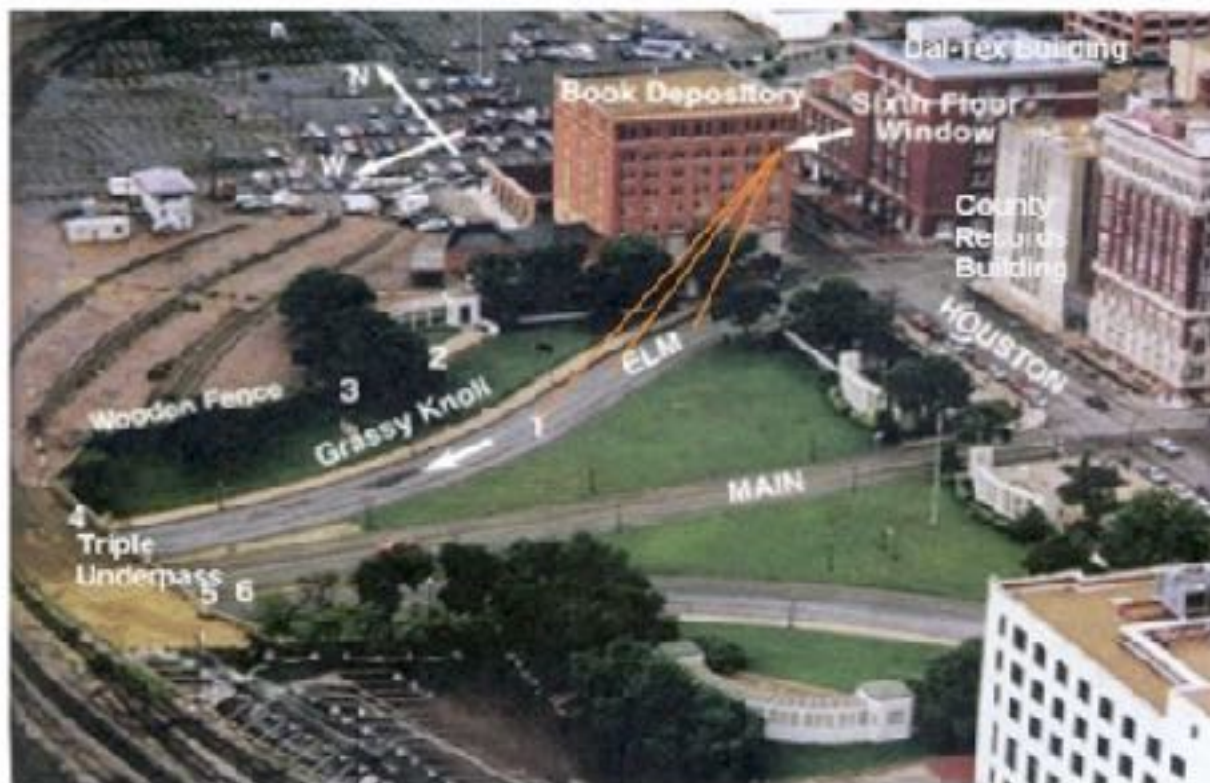


JFK: Multiple Proofs of Zapruder Film Alteration

James H. Fetzer, Ph.D.

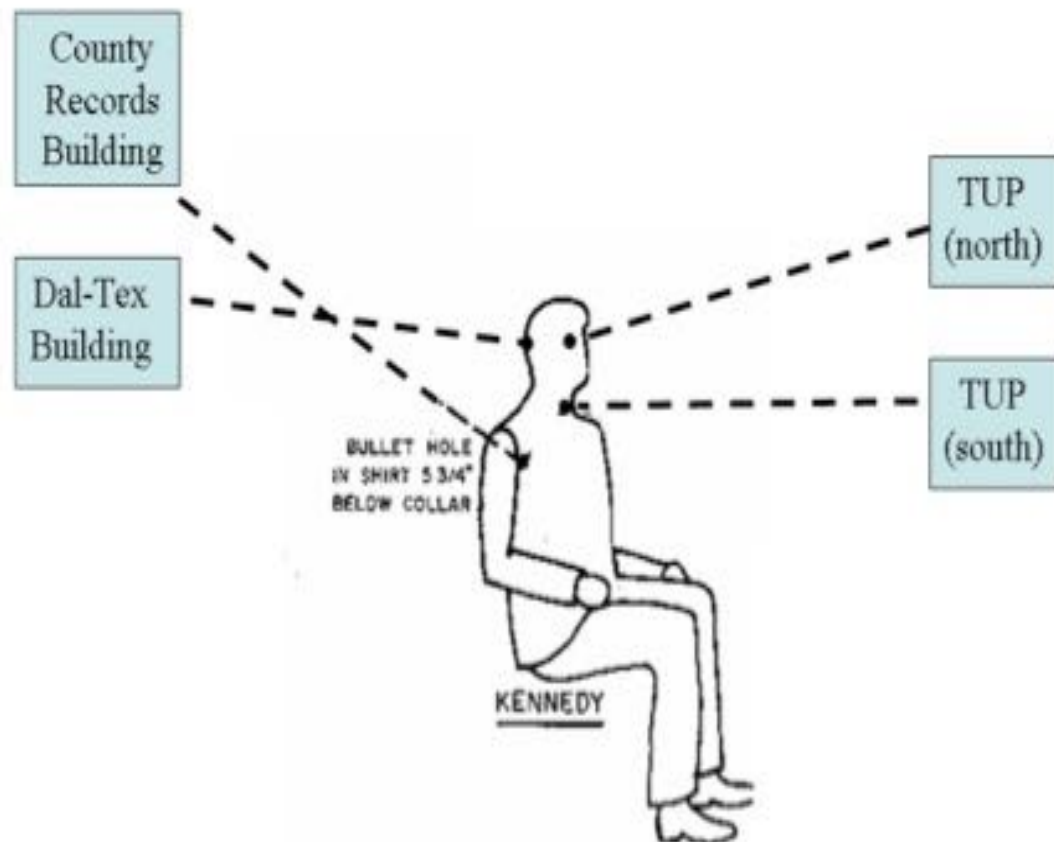
17 November 2016

Project Camelot



Stewart Galanor, *Cover-Up* (1968), Expanded

JFK appears to have been hit four times: once in the throat (from in front); once in the back (from behind); and twice in the head (once from behind and once from in front). The shots to his throat and to his right temple appear to have been fired from above-ground-level sewer openings on the south and north sides of the Triple Underpass.



The Secret Service
set him up



Two Secret Service agents, who would have accompanied the limousine, were left behind at Love Field by Emory Roberts, the Agent-in-Charge of the Presidential Protection Detail. Here one of them, Henry Rybka, expresses dismay at being called off.

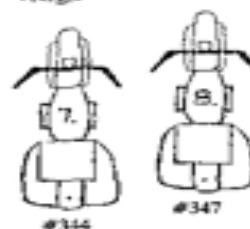
There are more than fifteen indications of Secret Service complicity in setting JFK up for the hit. In addition to the agents being left behind at Love Field, the manhole covers were not welded, open windows were not covered, and the crowd was allowed to spill into the street.



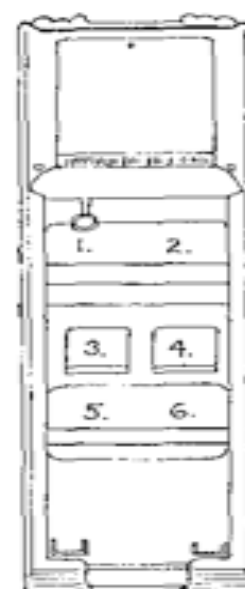


The motorcycle escort was reduced to four, who were instructed not to ride forward of the rear wheels of the Presidential limousine. One of them observed that it was "the damnedest formation" he'd ever seen. JFK's military aide, who normally sat between the driver and the agent-in-charge, was moved to the last vehicle along with the President's personal physician.

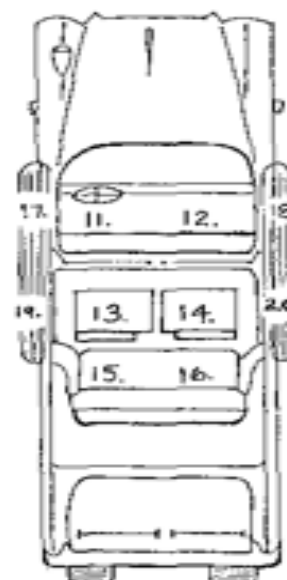
1. Driver SA William R. Greer
3. Mrs. Nellie B. Connally
5. Mrs. Jacqueline B. Kennedy
7. DPD Officer Billy Joe Martin
8. DPD Officer Robert Weldon Hargis



11. Driver SA Samuel A. Kinney
13. Special Assistant to the President Kenneth P. O'Donnell
15. SA George W. Hickey, Jr. (automatic rifle)
17. SA Clinton J. Hill
19. SA William T. McIntyre

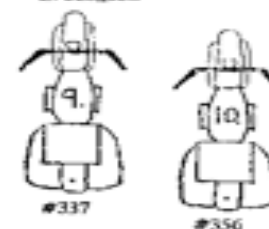


DC #GG300



DC #GG301

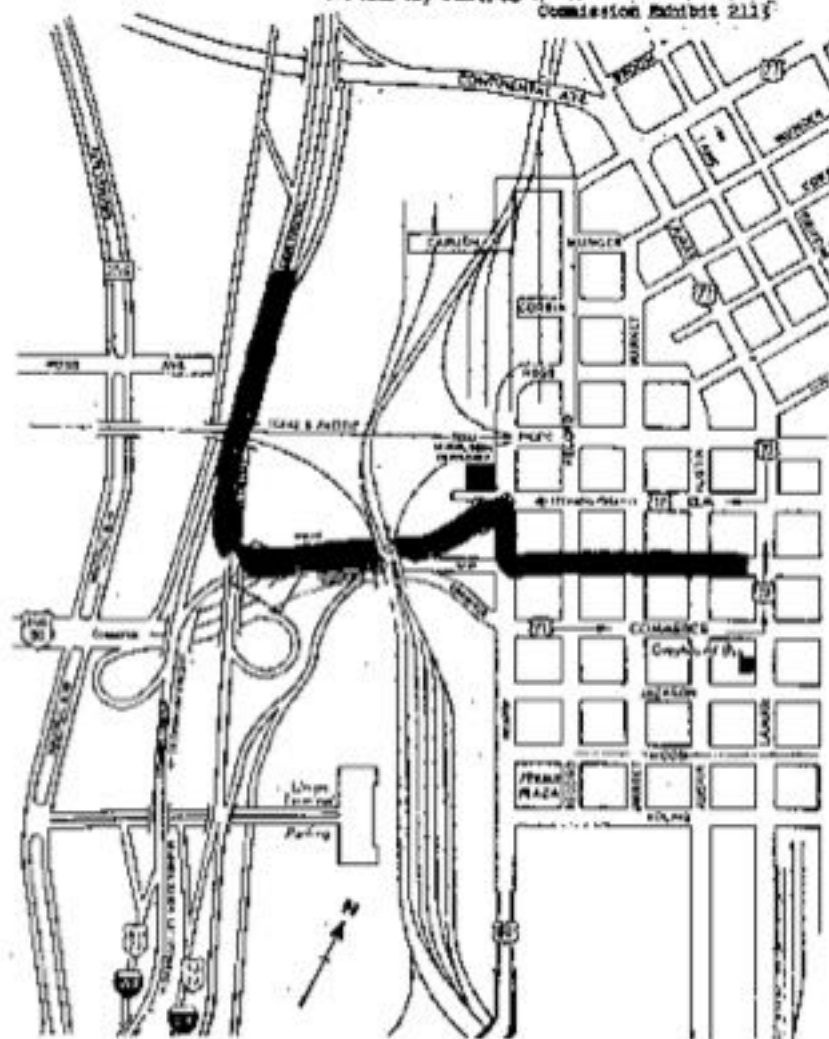
2. ASAC Roy H. Kellerman (radio)
4. Texas Governor John B. Connally
6. President John F. Kennedy
9. DPD Officer James M. Chaney
10. DPD Officer Douglas L. Jackson



12. ASAC Elmore P. Roberts (radio)
14. Assistant to the President David F. Powers
16. SA Glen A. Bennett
18. SA John D. Ready
20. SA Paul E. Landis

FREEWAY CONVERGENCE AT TRIPLE UNDERPASS DALLAS, TEXAS

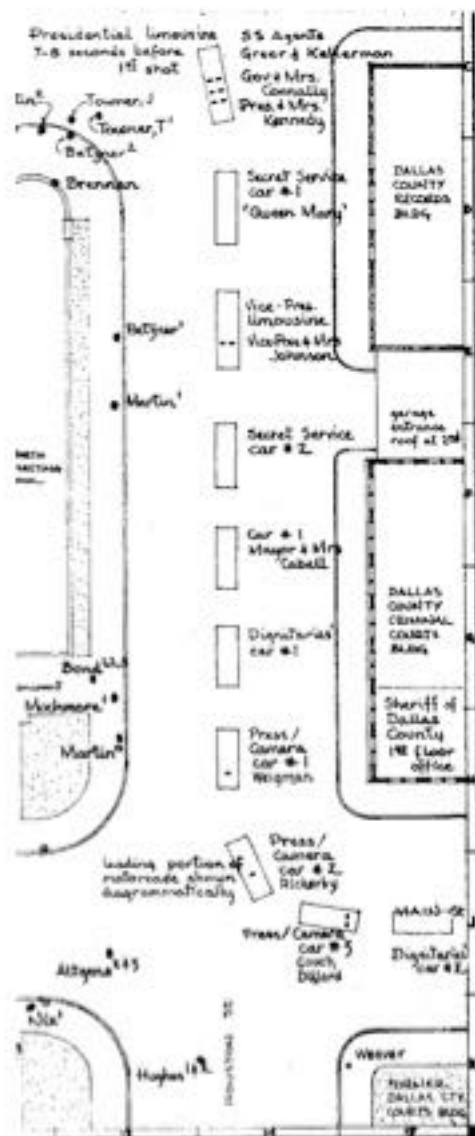
Commission Exhibit 2113



Commission Exhibit No. 2113

Governor Connally was instrumental in making a change to the motorcade route on November 18, 1963, four days before the event.

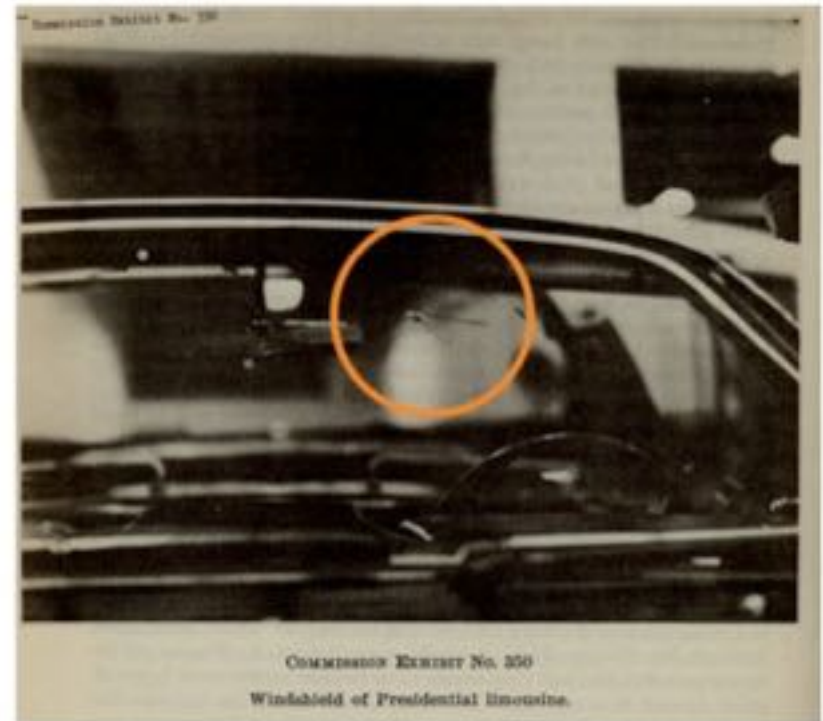
Normally, a motorcade route, once fixed, is never changed, so the Secret Service can check every building and screen its occupants. This change brought the President past the Texas School Book Depository Building.



Most tellingly, the vehicles were in an improper sequence.

The Presidential limousine was placed first. Lower ranking dignitaries, such as the Mayor and the Vice President, should have preceded him.

Reporters were moved to the rear and the President's personal physician to the last car, which put him in the worst location should his patient require emergency medical treatment.



By Monday, November 25, 1963, the day of the formal state funeral, the vehicle had been sent back to Ford to be completely stripped down to bare metal and rebuilt, including replacing the windshield, which had a bullet hole (the black spot at the center of the small, white spiral nebula) close to the right-center (facing the vehicle from the front). The Secret Service would produce yet a third, different windshield (with cracks) in its place to misrepresent the original damage.



At Parkland Hospital,
where the moribund
President was taken, a
Secret Service agent
took a bucket and
sponge and began
cleaning up the blood
and brains from the
limousine. When
onlookers noticed a
through-and-through
hole in the windshield,
the vehicle was
moved.



Richard Trask, *Pictures of the Pain*
(1994)

How we know
the film is a fabrication

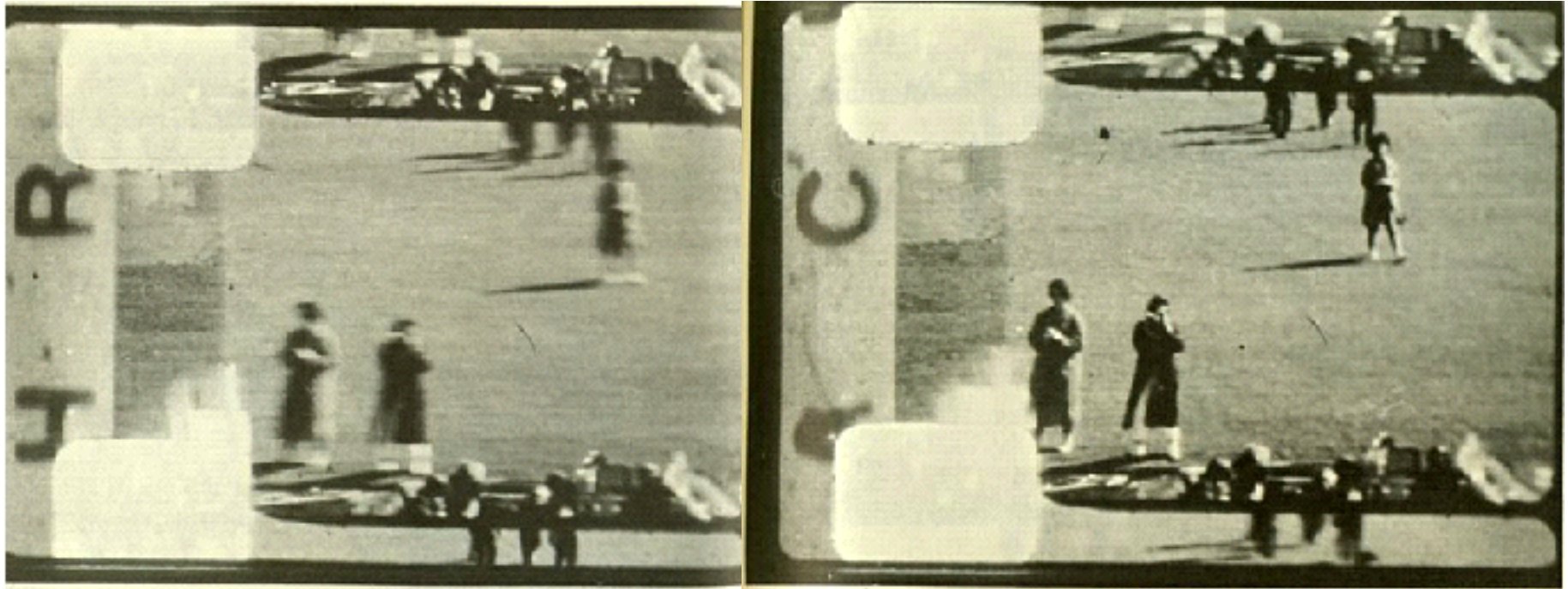


The Great Zapruder Film Hoax

DECEIT AND DECEPTION IN THE DEATH OF JFK



EDITED BY **James H. Fetzer, Ph.D.**



Noel asked Roderick Ryan why there background was blurred in frame 302 but not in frame 303, and Ryan explained that the camera was panning the limo in 302 but not in 303, where it was stationary. On page 159, he added that he had shown it to his son, who is also in the film industry, and that he agreed it was moving in 302 but standing still in 303.

I also asked him to describe what he saw at the instant of the fatal head shot. His answer was very descriptive. He said he saw Kennedy's head suddenly whip around to the left (counter-clockwise). I also asked him if he saw the explosion of blood and brains out of the head. He replied that he did. I asked him if he noticed which direction the eruption went. He pointed back over his left shoulder. He said, "It went this way." I said, you mean it went to the left and rear? He said yes. Bartholomew then asked him, "Are you sure that you didn't see the blood and brains going up and to the front?" Swartz said, "No; it was to the left and rear." We went over this several times with him to be certain that he was clear on this point. He was very clear.

Figure 42. Erwin Swartz observed brain matter blown out to the left/rear.

An associate of Abraham Zapruder, Erwin Swartz, viewed the film in (what may have been) its original state at Eastman Kodak, where it was developed. Nearly sixty witnesses have reported that the limousine slowed dramatically or came to a complete halt, as Vincent Palamara has explained in a chapter of *Murder in Dealey Plaza* (2000). When Noel asked him about the limo stop, he was vague and could not recall. But when Noel asked him about the effects of the fatal head shot, Swartz was quite specific and very graphic. He said that he had seen Kennedy's head suddenly "whip around to the left", that he had seen an explosion of blood and brains from the head, and that it had blown out "to the left and rear". Twyman pressed him on this crucial point, but Swartz was emphatic. His account may be found in *Bloody Treason* (1997).

VINCENT J. GULLO, Jr.;

[Gullo: 8/27/98 letter to Vince Palamara---I wrote "Sam [Kinney] told me that a) he found the piece of the right rear of President Kennedy's skull on the C-130 while en route back to AAFB after the tragedy and b) that one of you guys got sick from seeing the rear of the limousine with all the blood and gore do you remember any of these specific events?"Gullo responded: "I am totally familiar with the facts as you outline themThis was a bench mark in my life and I have shared my thoughts on this incident with few individuals---mostly federal agents. I am sure you can understand my reluctance to entertain your questions given the sensitivity of the matter even to this date."(emphasis added); Gullo did not respond to my follow-up letter:1

Figure 43. Secret Service agents observed blood and brains on the trunk.

Further confirmation of the blow-out to the left/rear comes from Secret Service agents, such as Sam Kinney and Vincent Gullo, Jr. Vince Palamara, who is the leading assassination expert on the Secret Service, wrote to Gullo to explain that Kinney had told him of his discovery of a piece of the right-rear of the President's skull in the limousine during the flight back to Washington, D.C., and that another member of the detail had become nauseated from observing the blood and gore on the limousine trunk. Gullo confirmed Kinney's statements to Palamara, saying that he "was totally familiar with the facts as (Palamara) out-

JFK assassination film hoax



A simple introduction



On November 22, 1963, U.S. President John F. Kennedy was shot and killed while traveling down Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, in an open car in a motorcade. Everyone agrees about that.

Many people think that agencies of the U.S. Government have lied about or covered up details of the assassination.

For three decades, people thought the best proof of foul play was a 27-second home movie of the assassination taken by a Dallas dressmaker, Abraham Zapruder. It shows JFK's head being blasted backwards and to his left:



This seems to tell us that the shooter was in front of the car on the right side, on the "grassy knoll" (small hill) next to Elm Street. But the U.S. Government insisted that JFK was shot by just one man hiding in a building far behind the limousine.

Things get more complicated when we look at the film frame-by-frame. As the bullet hits, JFK's head first moves *forwards*:



Color sequence shows how the President was killed

1. A moment before the first bullet was fired, the President and Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Connally, smiling and waving, were passing in front of the brick building where the assassin was taking aim.

2. President Kennedy clutched his hands to his throat. The commission determined that a bullet had entered the back of his neck and ripped through the lower front portion of his throat. They believe the wound would not necessarily have been lethal.

3. As Mrs. Kennedy reached to help her husband, Connally twisted around. He told the commission he

heard a shot and turned to see if Kennedy was all right. It is still not absolutely clear which bullet hit the governor. Though he believes it was another bullet—the second fired by Oswald—the commission concluded that it probably was the same one that had passed through the President's throat.

4. Both Kennedy and Connally began to slump. A Secret Service agent sitting beside the driver turned to look back while onlookers, unaware that anything was amiss, applauded.

5. The President's head fell forward into Mrs. Kennedy's arms

just before the assassin fired again.

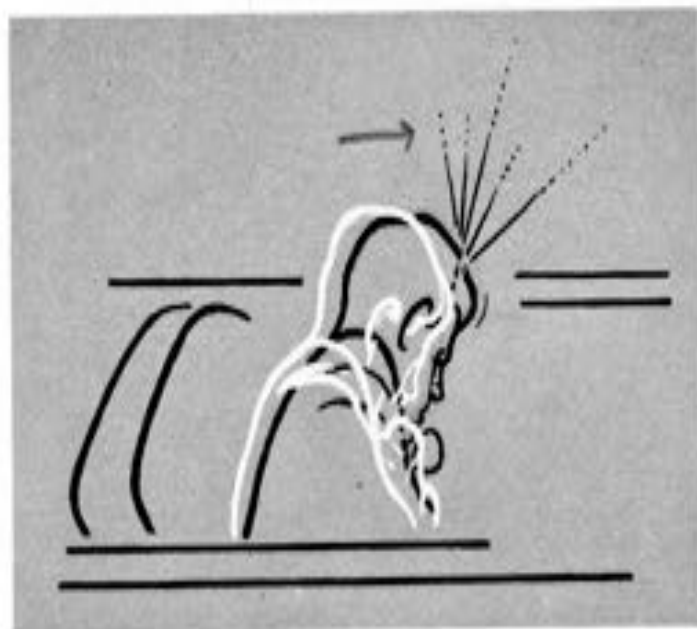
6. The direction from which shots came was established by this picture taken at instant bullet struck the rear of the President's head and, passing through, caused the front part of his skull to explode forward.

7. As the President lay dying beside her, Mrs. Kennedy pulled herself out of the seat.

8. Crawling across the rear deck of the limousine, Mrs. Kennedy reached out to Secret Service man Clinton Hill.

The first frames from the Zapruder film to which the public had access were published in *LIFE*. Most were unremarkable, but this one--frame 313--posed special problems. The plate was broken twice to revise description (6), which appears to be unique in the history of publishing. There are many indications this and other films have been edited, including the all-but-motionless spectators, the driver's head turns (twice as fast as humanly possible), and the "blob" and blood spray, which appear to have been painted in. Blood and brains across the trunk and the driver's pulling to the left and bringing the vehicle to a halt had to be removed, because it was such an obvious indication of Secret Service complicity in setting up JFK for the hit.

LIFE (October 2, 1964)

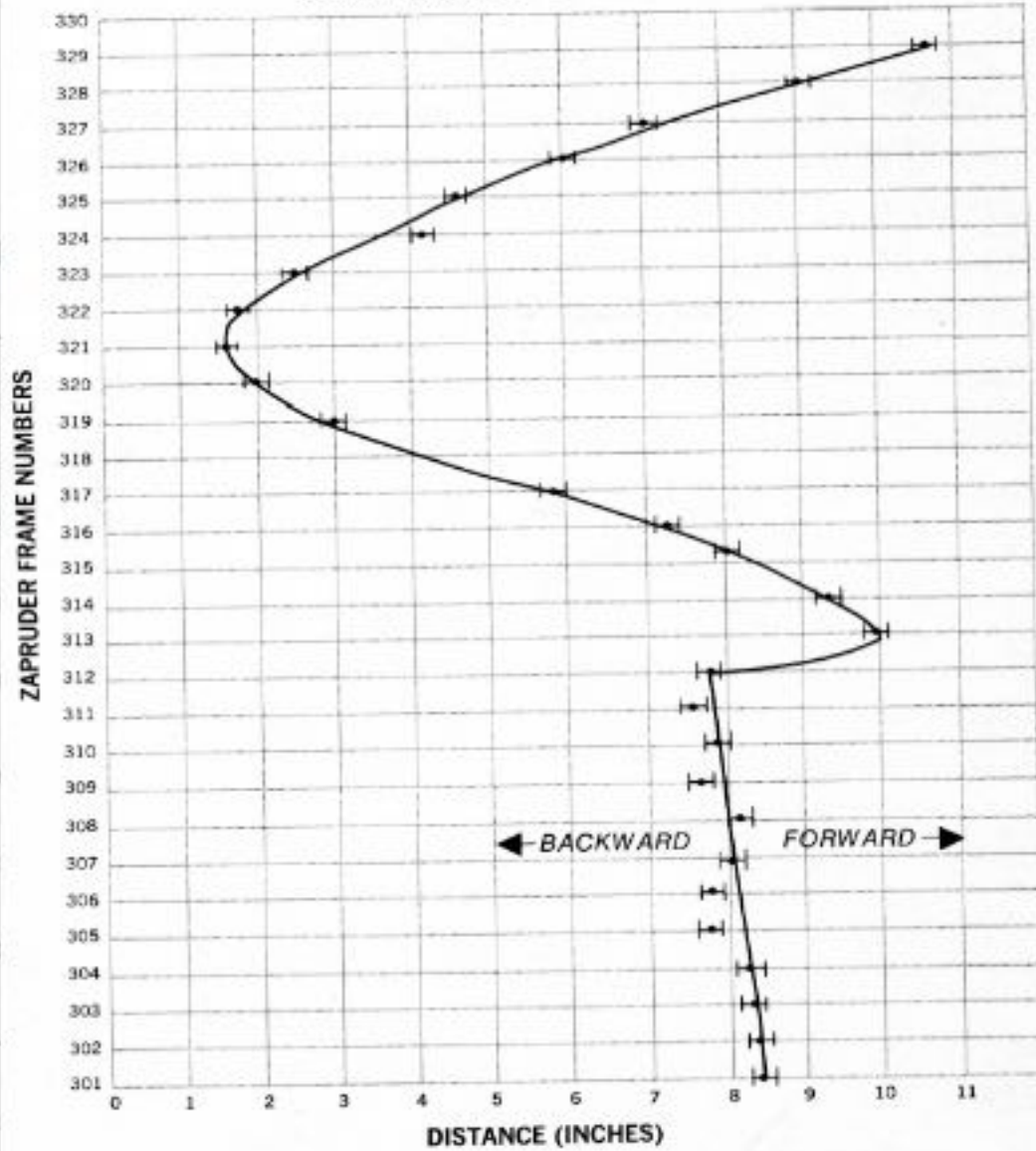


Superimposition of Zapruder frames 312 (white outline) and 313 (black outline) shows a sharp forward movement (in 1/18 sec.) before the left, backward snap.



When Zapruder frames 313 (black outline) and 316 (white outline) are superimposed, it is clear that the President was forced left and backward under impact of the fatal shot.

**PLOT OF DISTANCE OF PRESIDENT'S
HEAD FROM TOP OF BACK SEAT**



The Head Wound

- They blacked out the head wound in early frames
- They altered the X-rays to “prove” that it did not exist
- When I reviewed later frames, I found it in Frame 374





Zapruder Frame 374

It was my suspicion that those who were involved in reconstructing home movies of the assassination, including the Zapruder film, might have overlooked frames past 313-316 that display the wound to the back of the head. I found this image of the blow-out in frame 374.



60 witnesses to the stop

- Some saw it slow dramatically, others saw it come to a complete stop
- The limo slowed dramatically as it came to a complete stop
- The stop was an obvious indication of SS complicity and had to be removed

John's collation of eyewitness reports about the assassination includes dozens and dozens about the limo stop. Some reported seeing it slow dramatically and others that it came to a complete stop, which makes sense since, from different positions, different witnesses would have seen it slow dramatically *as* it came to a complete stop. Among them is *Toni Foster*, who was interviewed by Debra Conway in 2000. As Daniel Gallup has observed, Foster seems to have no idea that her recollections contradict the official record. Toni told Debra, "For some reason, the car stopped. It did stop for seconds. I don't even know why it stopped and all of a sudden it sped up and they went under the underpass. I could never figure out why the car stopped." "The way she delivers these lines," Gallup observed, "I doubt Toni had ever seen the extant Z-film, and had no idea her recollections contradicted that film." He said he was reminded of David Lifton's early (1971) interviews with the Newmans who also said the limo had stopped. "They had no way of knowing at the time that the Z-film showed no such stop. All of this is to say, the earliest recollections of individuals are likely to be the most significant," he added, "especially if there is evidence of a lack of exposure to contrary viewpoints that might influence memory". For a few more:

Billy Lovelady (on the steps of the Texas School Book Depository), 19 March 1964: "I recall that following the shooting I ran toward the spot where President Kennedy's car had stopped." [FBI statement: 22H662]

Roy Truly (on the north side of Elm Street in front of the building), 24 March 1964: "The car—I saw the President's car swerve to the left and stop somewhere down in this area" [Later:] (Mr. Belin: "When you saw the President's car seem to stop, how long did it appear to stop?) Mr. Truly: It would be hard to say, over a second or two, something like that. I didn't see—I just saw it stop. I don't know. I didn't see it start up." [Warren Commission testimony: 3H221]

Mrs. Earle Cabell (four cars behind the Presidential limousine, at the top of Elm Street at the time of the shots), 13 July 1964: "I was aware that the motorcade stopped dead still. There was no question about that." [Later:] "As I told you, the motorcade was stopped." [Later:] (Mr. Hubert: "That was when your car at least had come to a standstill?") Mrs. Cabell: "Every car in the motorcade had come to a standstill." [Later:] "... we were dead still for a matter of some seconds—" [Warren Commission Testimony" 7H486-7]

More on the Head Wound

- Even Clint Hill confirmed a fist-sized blow out at the back of the head
- It can be seen defined by Jackie's white glove in crucial frames following 313
- The X-rays were altered to compliment blacking-out the wound in early frames

Warwick's Books Presents The Kennedy Detail: JF...



0:00 / 47:19



YouTube



YouTube - Veterans Today -

Nix vs Zapruder Jackie and Clint On The Trunk



0:00 / 1:02

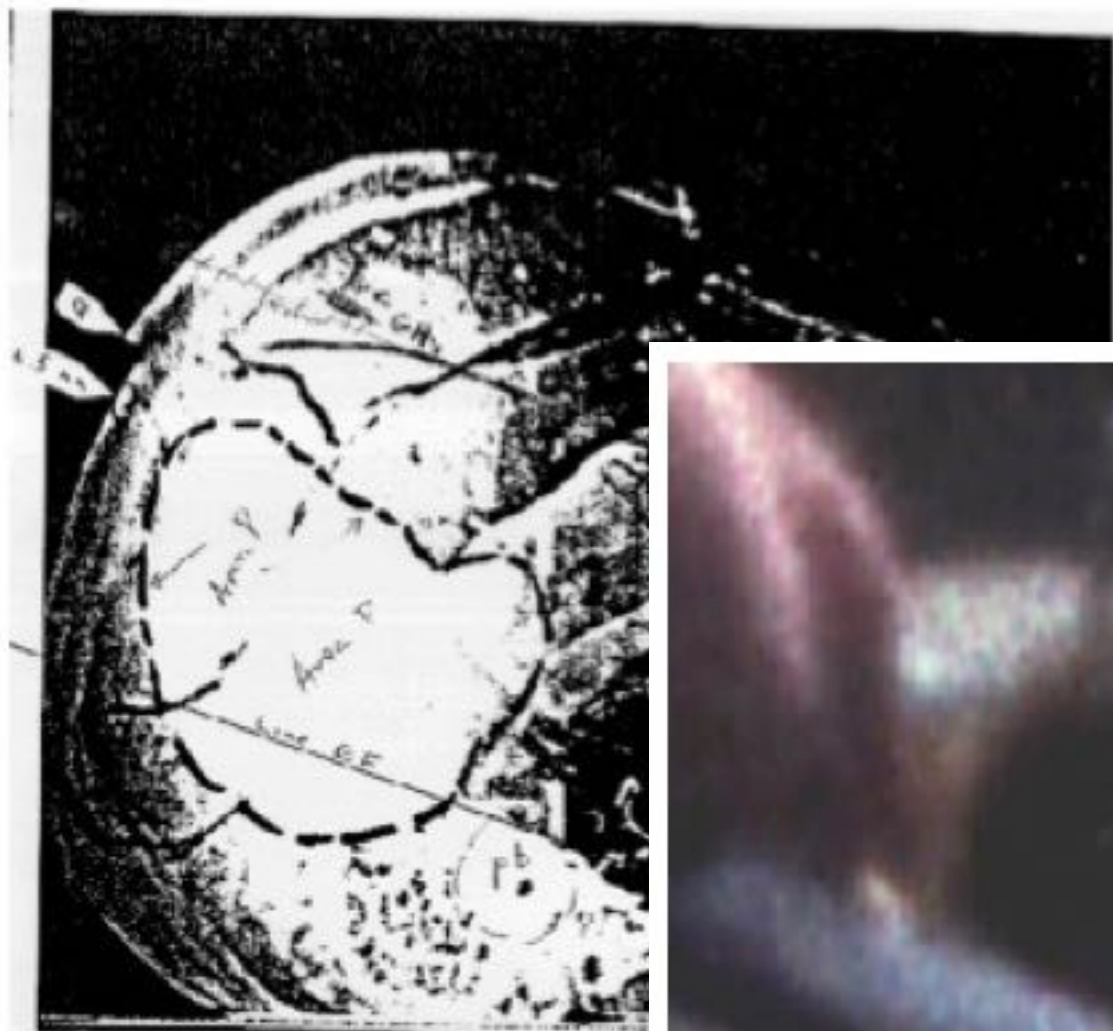


YouTube



YouTube - Veterans Today -

Even if Clint actually touched Jackie, the films do not show him pushing her into the seat, which is what he has maintained for 47 years. In his formal report dated on 30 November 1963 about the events of 22 November 1963, a copy of which is archived at www.assassinationscience.com/ce-1024-clint-hill.pdf he reports, "As I lay over the top of the back seat I noticed a portion of the President's head on the right rear side was missing and he was bleed profusel[y]. Part of his brain was gone. I saw a part of his skull with hair on it ", which is consistent with frame 374 but not with frames 313-316. Indeed, since this record was Warren Commission Exhibit CE-1024, at least some of its members and staff had to have been aware of observations of the first person to observe the head wound, apart from Jackie herself. But even THE KENNEDY DETAIL (2010) includes this sentence, "*And slumped across the seat, President Kennedy lay unmoving, a bloody, gaping, fist-sized hole clearly visible in the back of his head*" (THE KENNEDY DETAIL, p. 217), an observation of enormous significance in relation to the autopsy photographs and X-rays as well as to the authenticity of the Zapruder film.



374



375







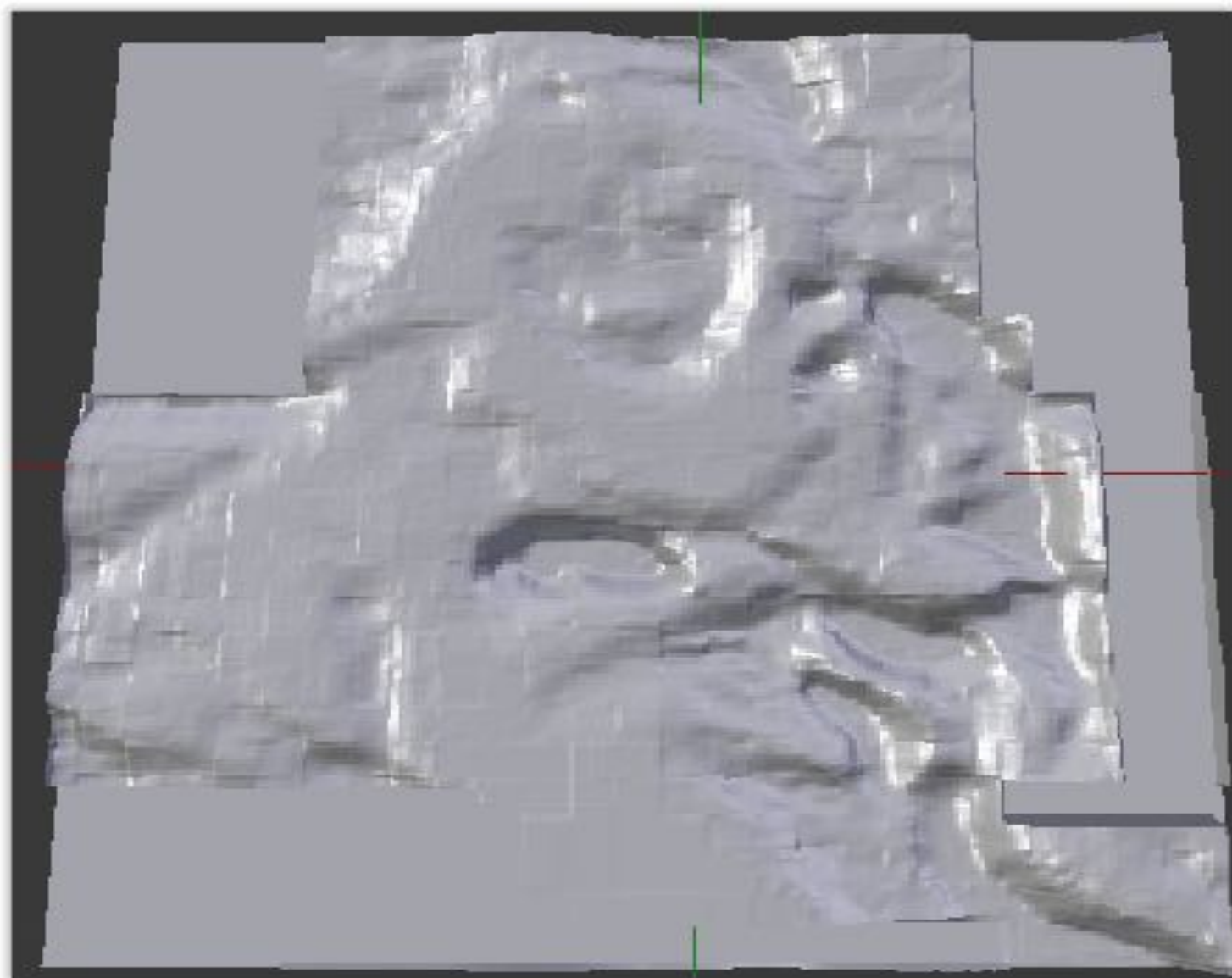






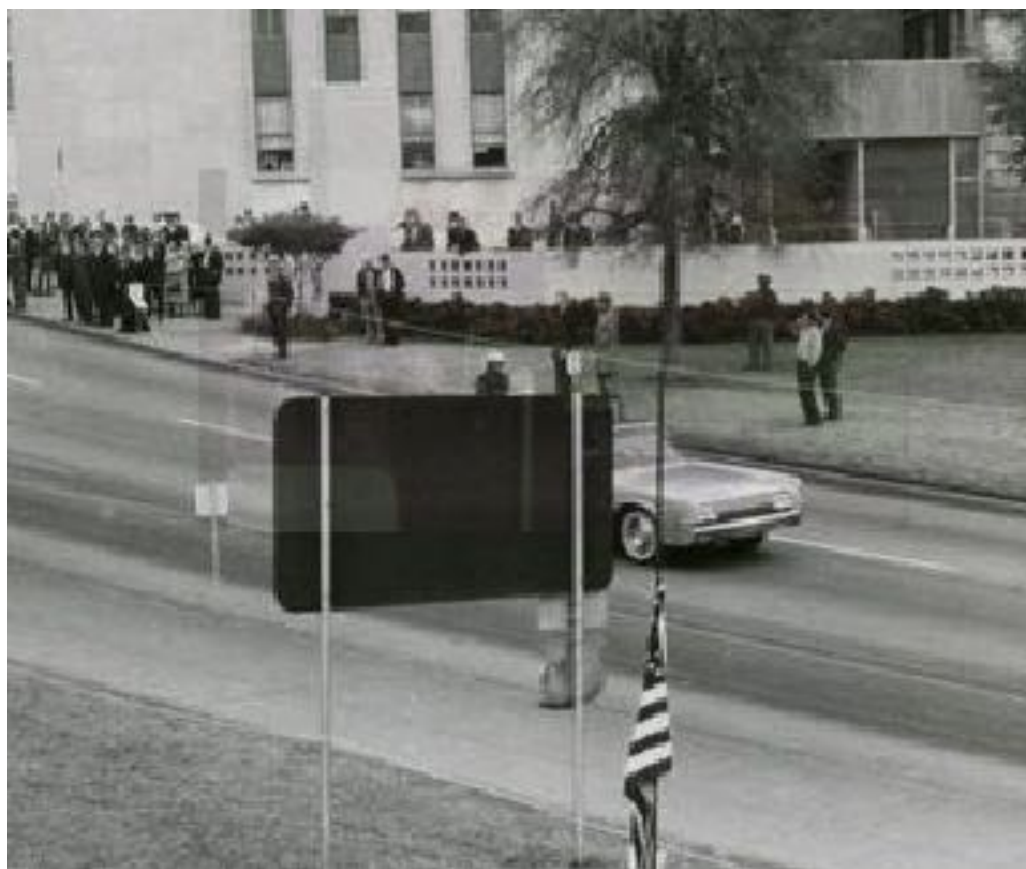
Frame 343 Blowout
3D enhanced with Blender

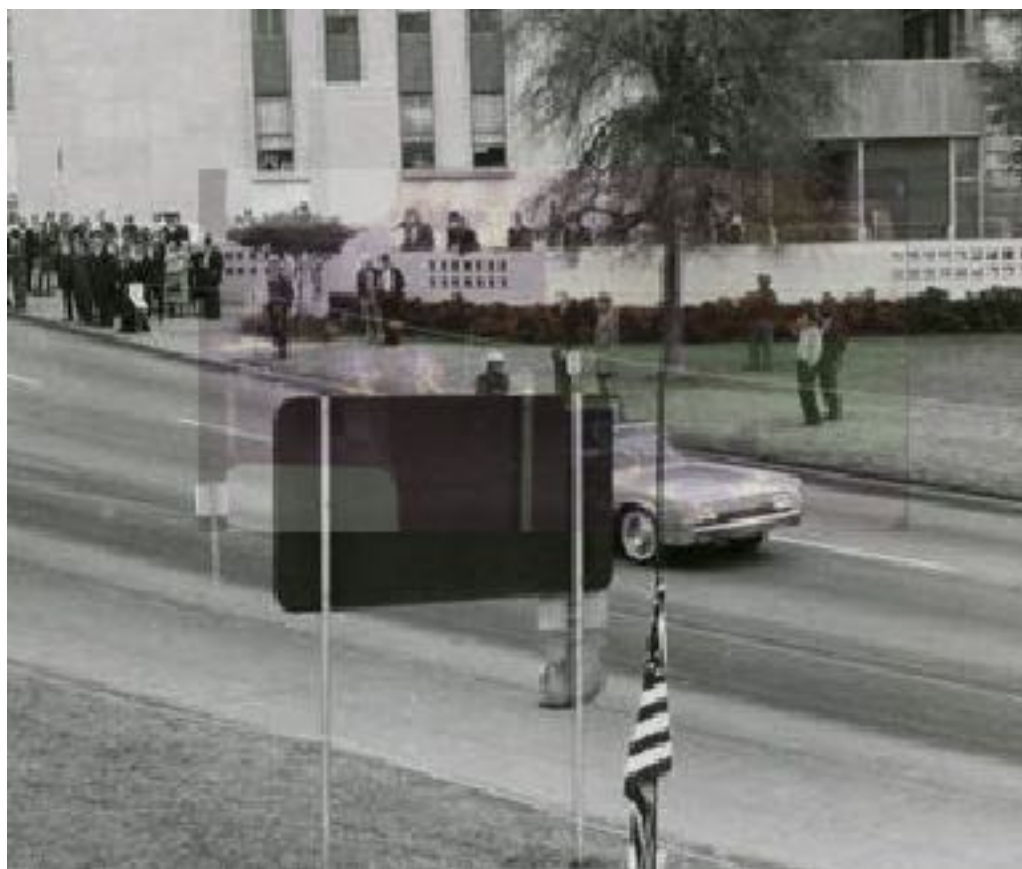
By Larry Rivera

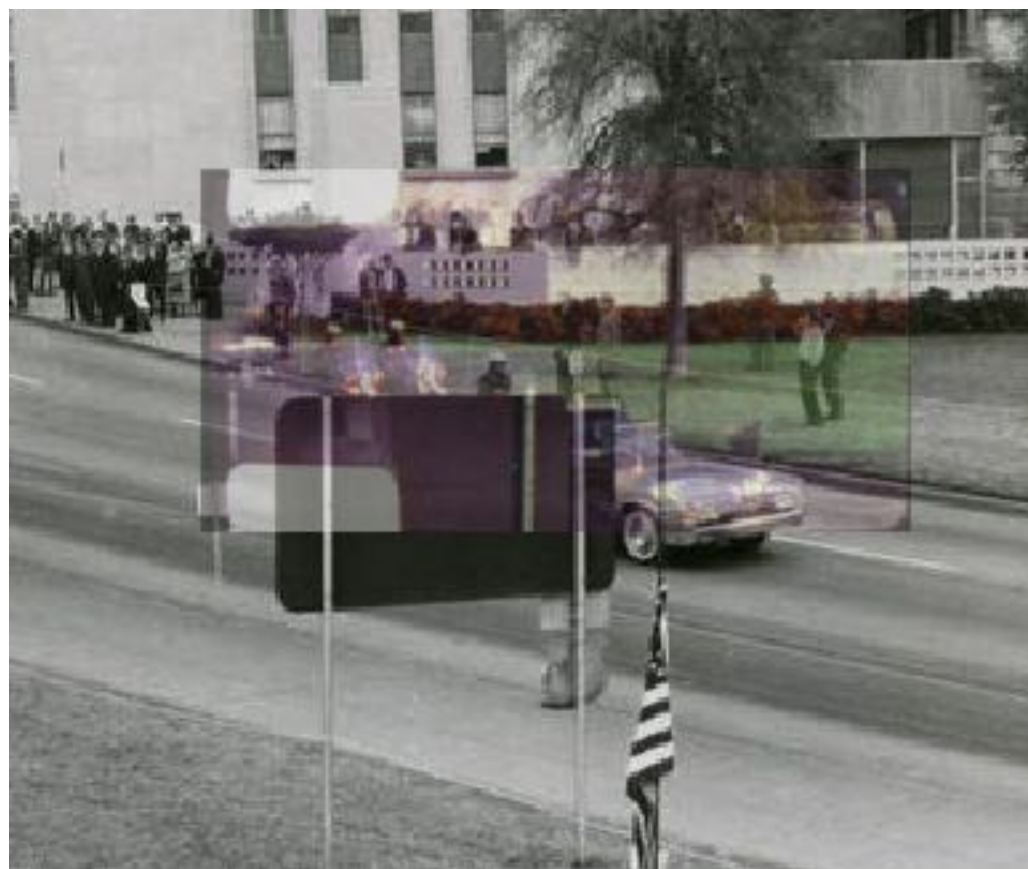


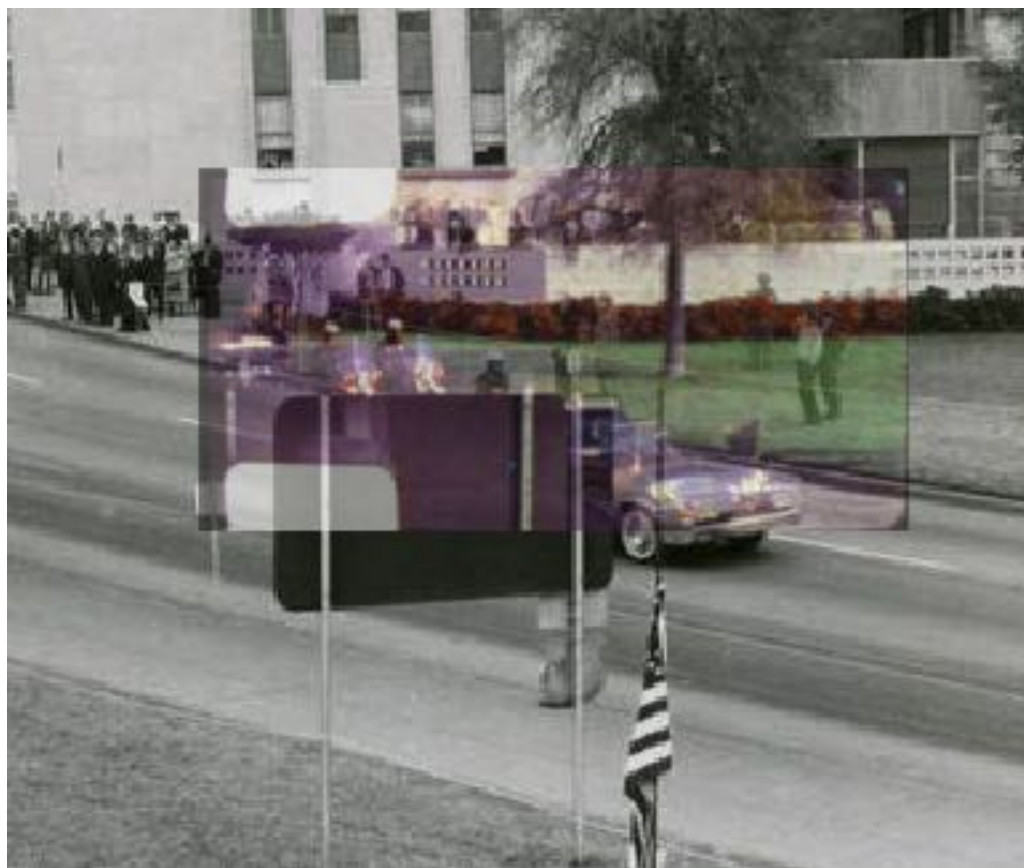
The Sign was Replaced

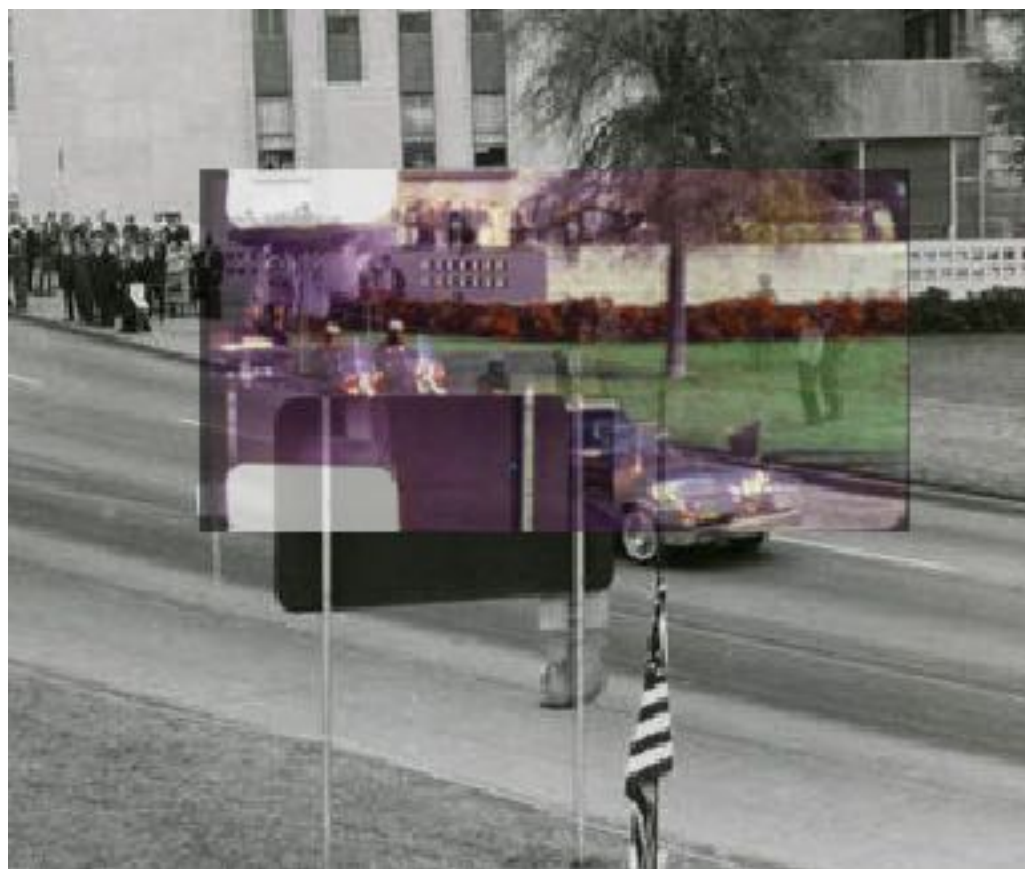
- Comparison of photos of the location and dimensions of the Stemmons Freeway Sign reveal that it was replaced by misplaced images
- Although not as important as some other proofs, it demonstrates that the revision of the film was extensive

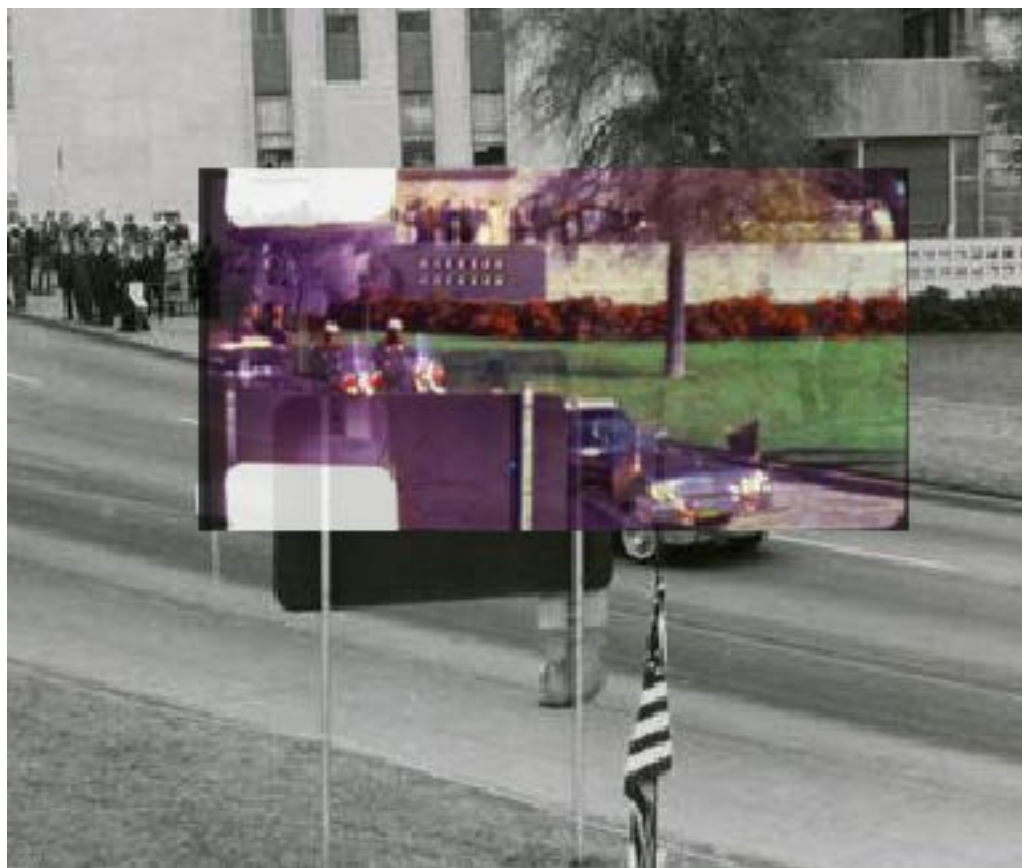


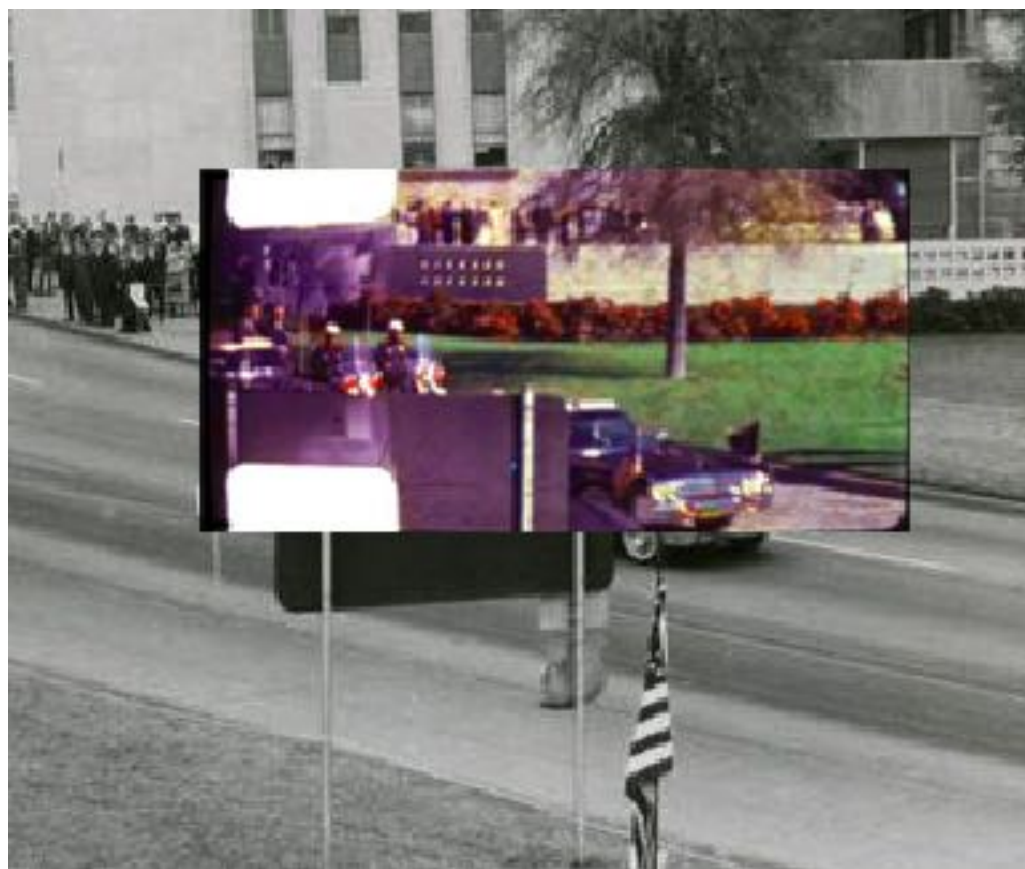


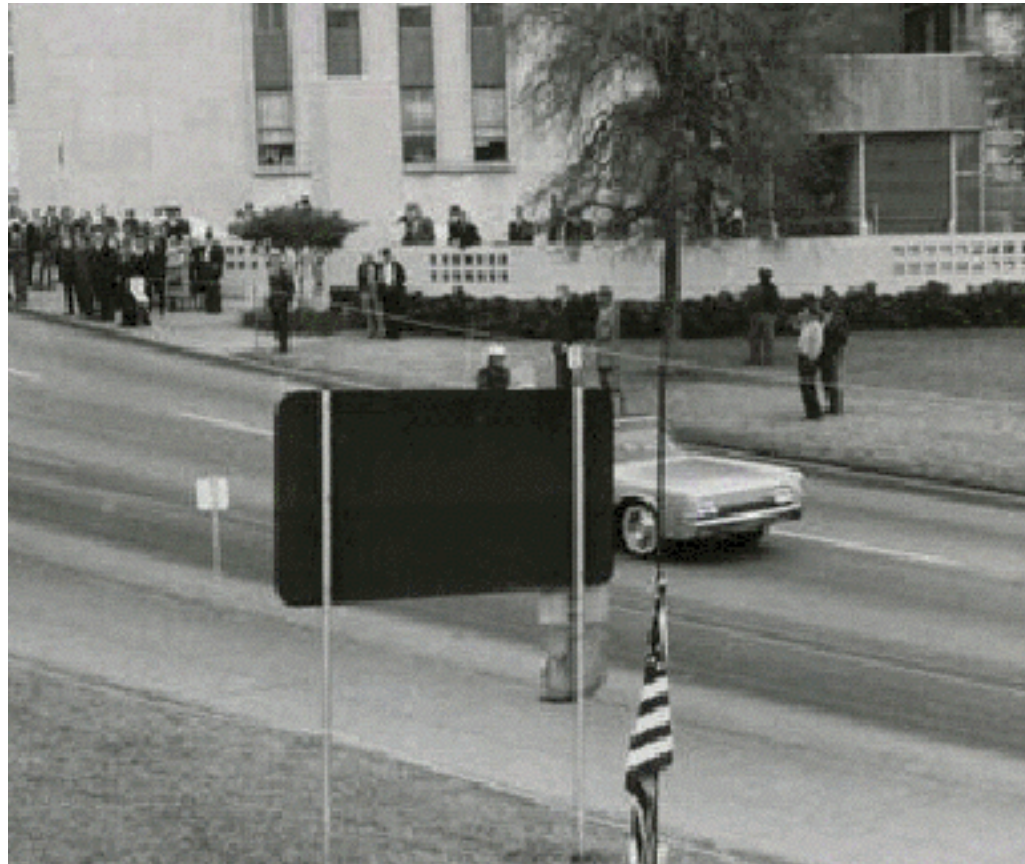






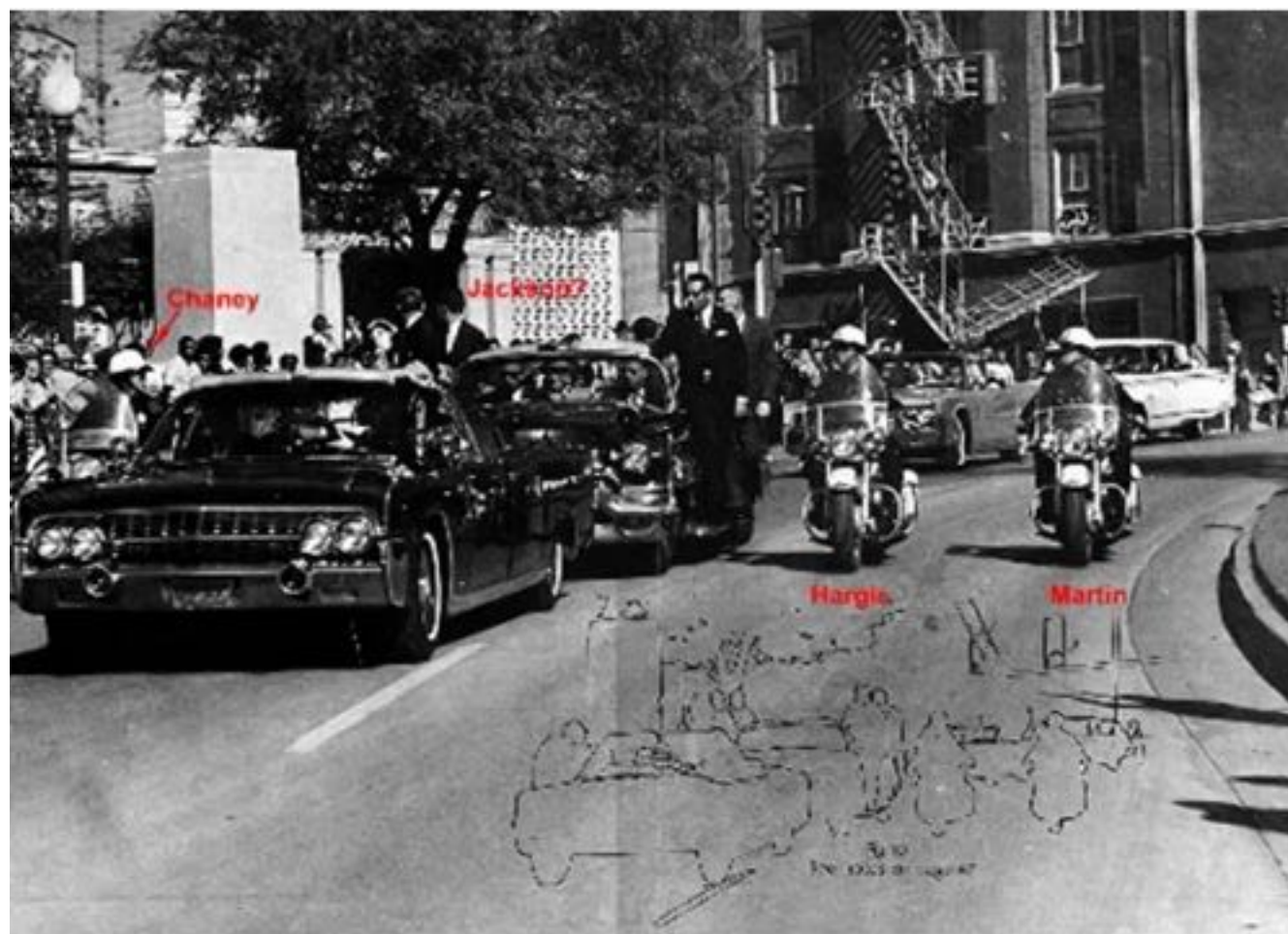






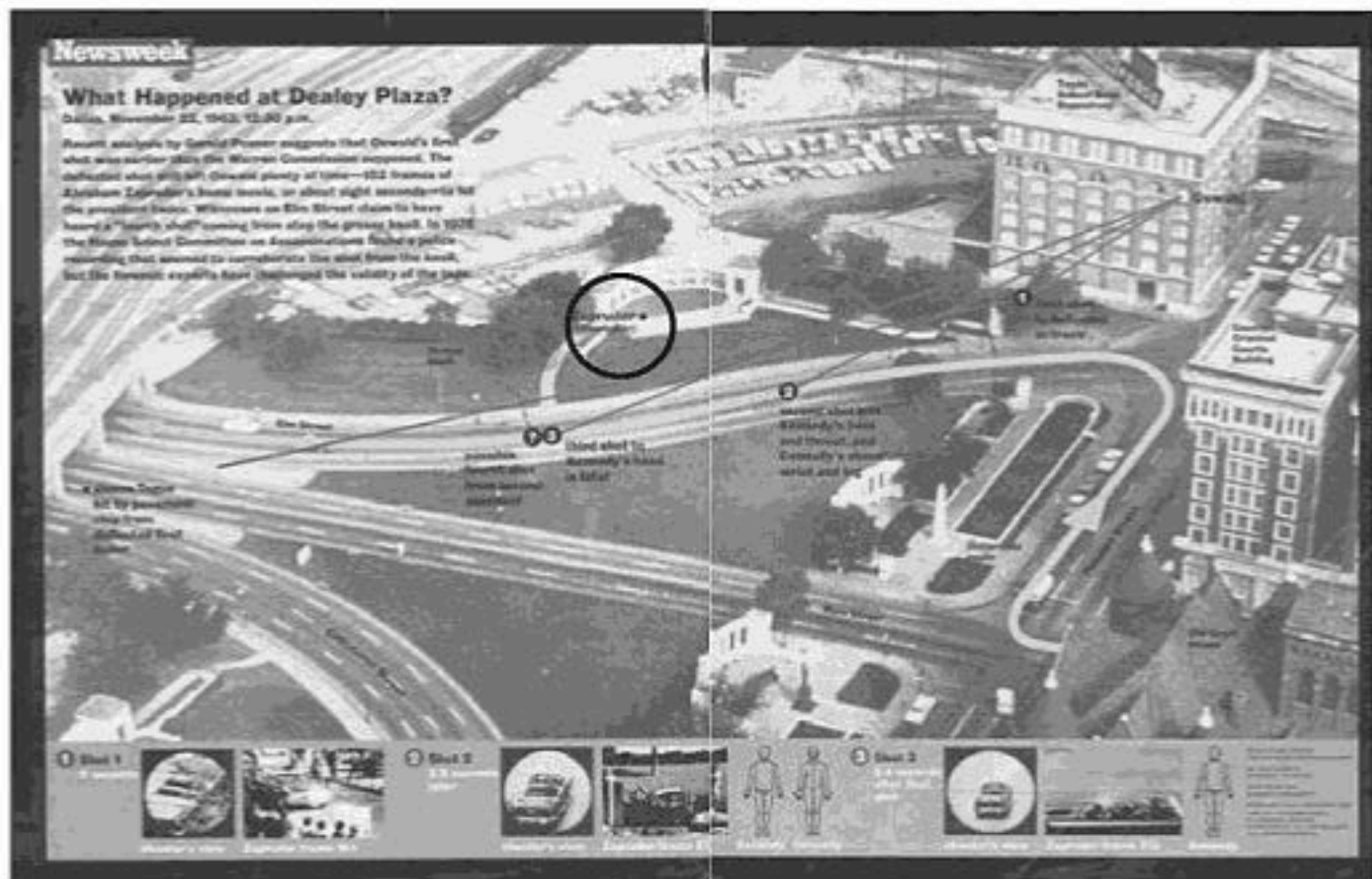
The Assassination Scenario

- JFK was hit at least four times: in the back from behind, in the throat from in front, and at least twice in the head, once from behind and once from the right-front
- There were at least six shooters who fired from 8-10 shots (possibly more)



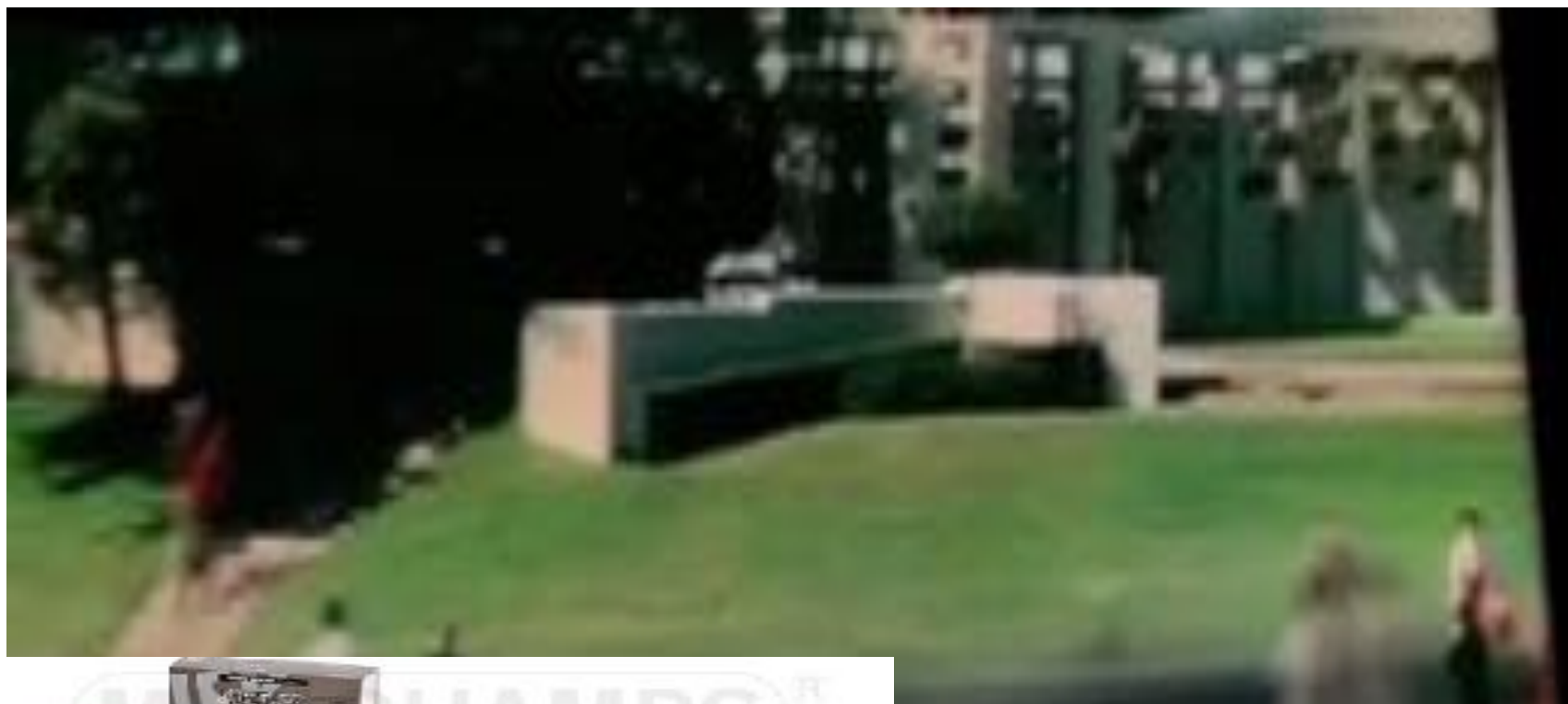
The Limo Stop Scenario

- During the limo stop, he was hit at least twice in the head
- Officer Baker dismounted his bike and ran between the cars to the grassy knoll
- Officer Jackson rode his bike up the grassy knoll
- Five Secret Service agents surrounded the Presidential limousine

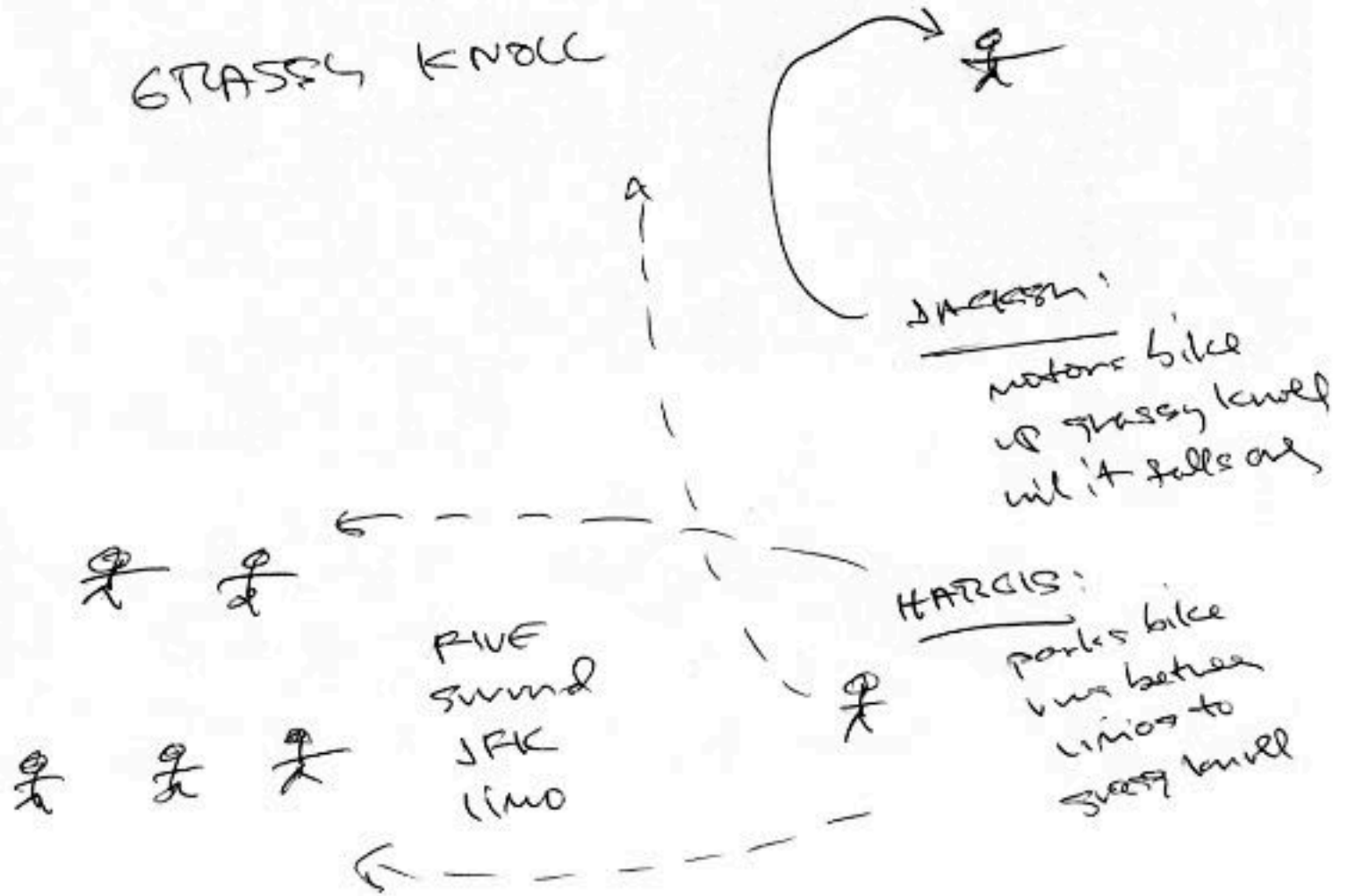


Newsweek (22 November 1993)
with the location of Abraham Zapruder identified





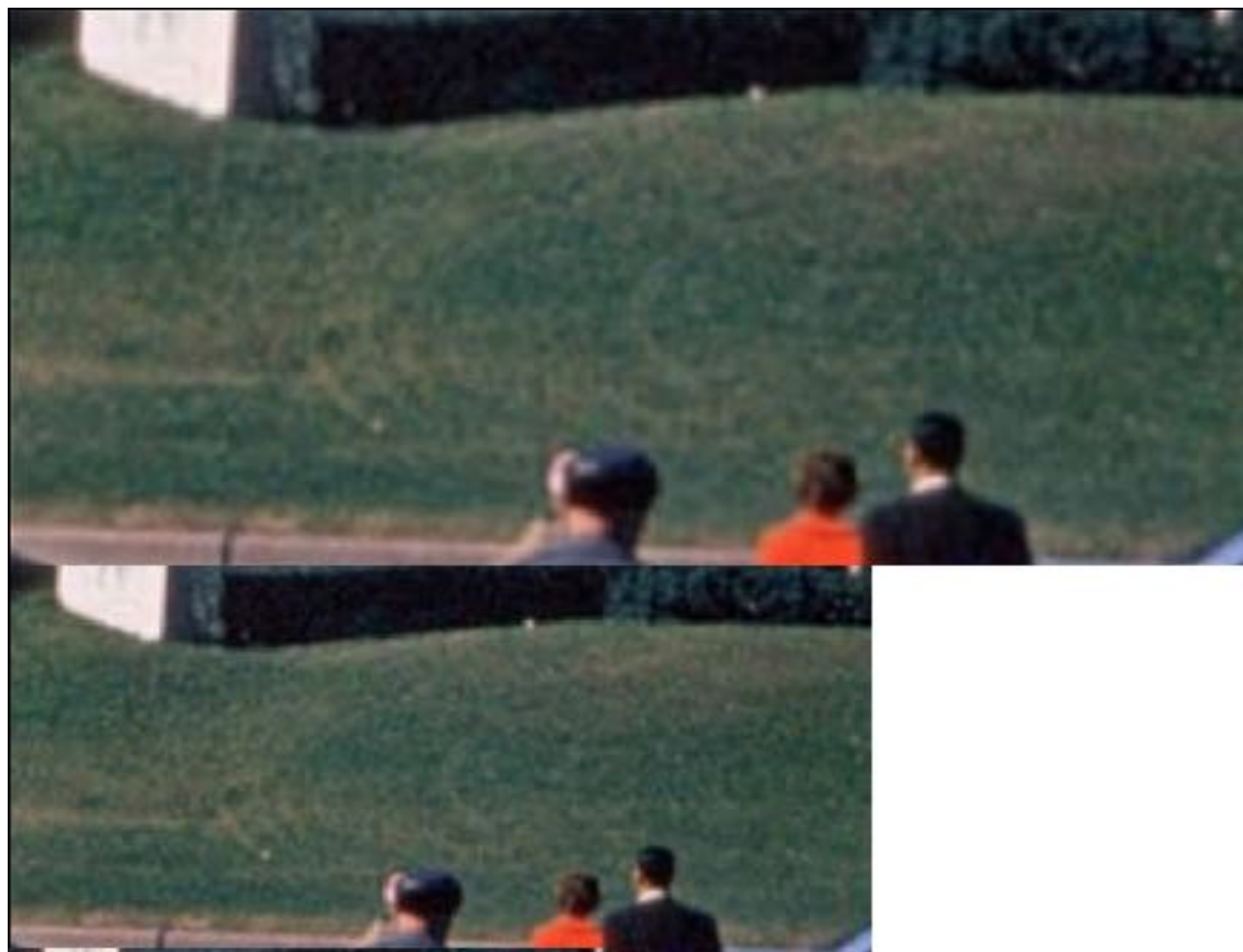
GRASSY KNOLL



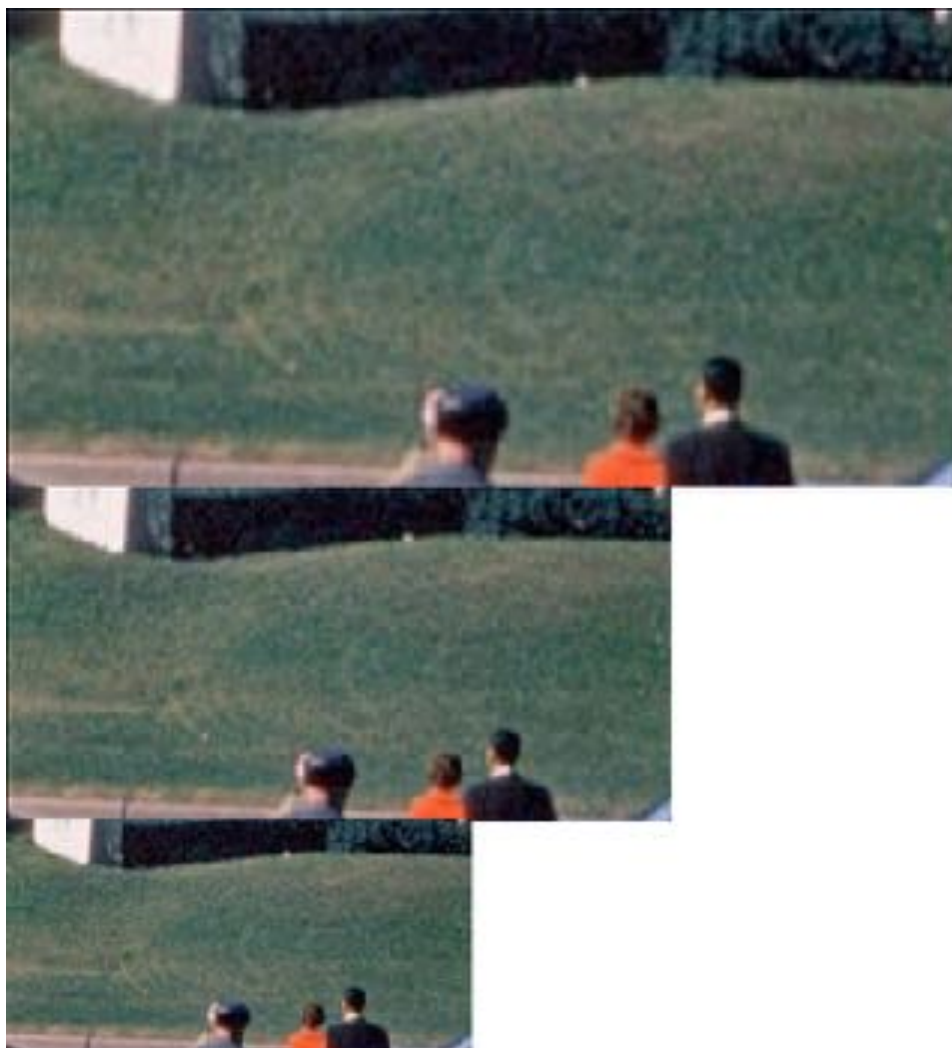








This frame from the Bell film shows what appear to be tire marks running up the embankment.



This frame from the Bell film shows what appear to be tire marks. Note how they shoot up to the little wall which would have provided protection from perceived snipers behind the picket fence.

LR

OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES

VOL. LXXIV, NO. 289

4 PAGES—50¢ N BROADWAY, OKLAHOMA CITY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

FINAL EDITION

FIVE CENTS

3 Shots— 'It Was Horrible'

By Allan Cromley
(Washington Bureau)

Wall Hurdled

The first tip-off of tragedy was when several spectators jumped over a stone wall and started running toward what apparently was the scene of the shooting.

A motorcycle patrolman rode pell-mell up a railroad embankment, apparently in pursuit of the assassin.

pell-mell pelˈmɛl *adverb* /ˌpelˈmɛl/

in a confused and hurried way

Full Definition of PELL-MELL

[Word](#)

[S](#)

[F](#)

1 : in mingled confusion or disorder +papers strewn pell-mell on the desk

2 : in confused haste +ran pell-mell for the door

— pell-mell adjective or noun

✎ See pell-mell defined for English-language learners »
See pell-mell defined for kids »

Origin of PELL-MELL

Middle French *pelemêle*

First Known Use: 1599

Related to PELL-MELL

Synonyms

amuck (or amuck), berserk, berserkly, frantically, frantically, frenziedly, harum-scarum, hysterically, madly, pell-mell, wild, wildly

The JFK Horsemen part 1 of 2 - YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jIMwxZPNpTM> ▼

Sep 29, 2014 - Uploaded by Gary King

This simply a superb presentation was broadcast on The New JFK Show #27 by Dr. Jim Fetzer and Gary King ...

The JFK Horsemen part 2 of 2 best version slightly tweaked - YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DP7YvelagHA> ▼

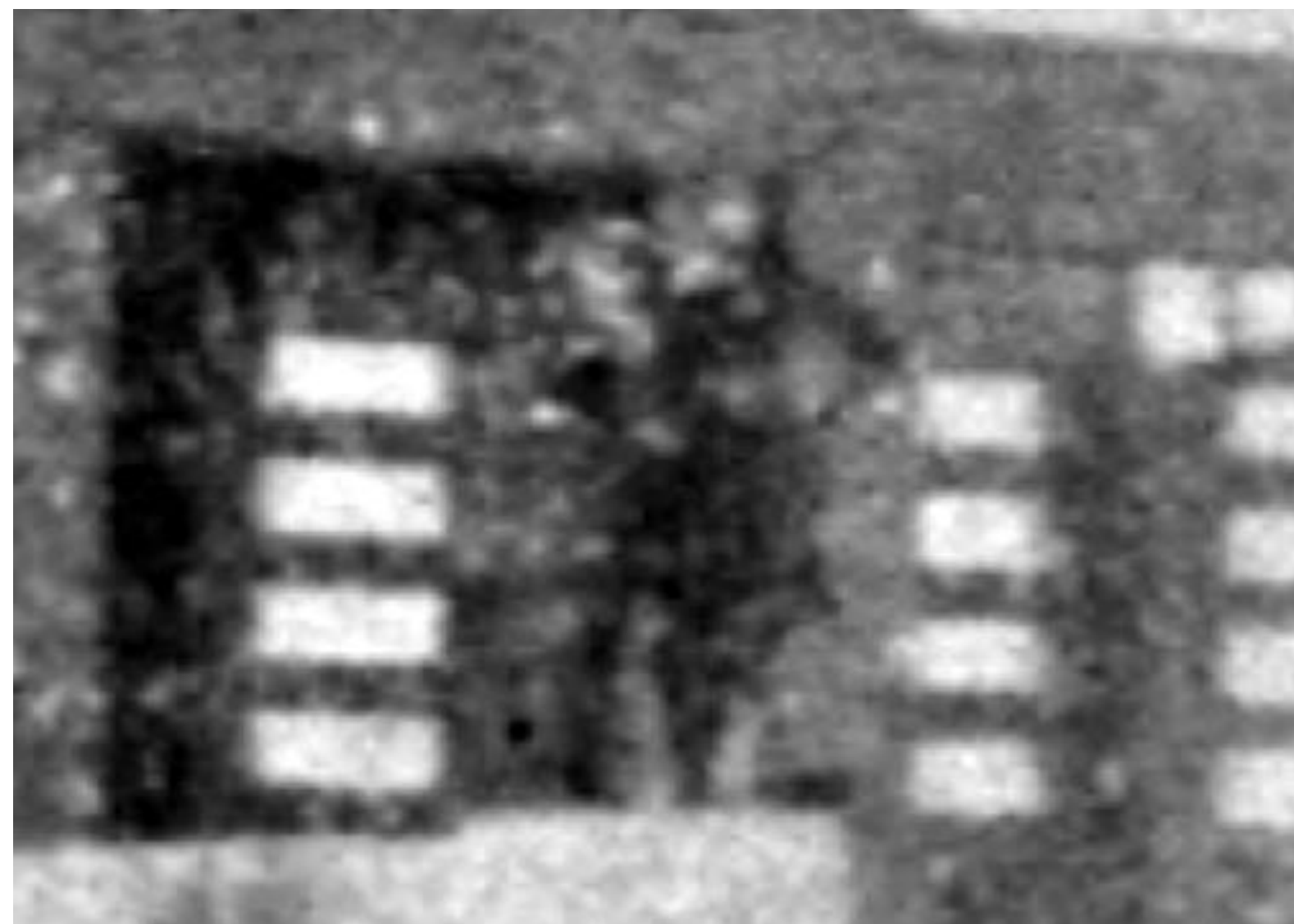
Oct 25, 2014 - Uploaded by Gary King

The New JFK Show #32 is dedicated to James Henry Fetzer. This video dispels any remaining doubts about ...

The authenticity of the Zapruder film has been among the most contentious issues in JFK research. As I shall explain, there is a mountain of proof that the film is a reconstruction from original material using optical printing and special effects. In spite of this, even notable figures such as Josiah Thompson and Robert Groden persist in insisting that it is authentic, when it is not even internally consistent.

We know that the original 8mm, already split film developed in Dallas, was taken to the NPIC on Saturday, the 23rd, and that a substitute 16mm, unsplit film, developed in Rochester, was taken there on Sunday, the 24th, where two different teams worked on the different versions: See "[US Government Official: JFK Cover-Up, Film Fabrication](#)".

We also know that a half-dozen or more have viewed another film, apparently the original, including William Reymond, Rich DellaRosa, Gregory Burnham and several others, where Rich DellaRosa's description of its content appears as an Appendix to [The Great Zapruder Film Hoax](#) (2003): See "[Did Zapruder film 'the Zapruder film'?](#)"





The Great Zapruder Film Hoax

DECEIT AND DECEPTION IN THE DEATH OF JFK